

Bennington and Caledonia.

No. III.

April, 1862.

# VERMONT Quarterly Gazetteer

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,

EMBRACING A DIGEST OF THE HISTORY OF EACH TOWN,

Civil, Educational, Religious, Geological and Literary.



"She stands fair Freedom's chosen Home,  
Our own beloved Green Mountain State."

"Where breathes no castled lord or cabled slave;  
Where thoughts, and hands, and tongues are free."

EDITED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY,

COMPILER OF "THE POETS AND POETRY OF VERMONT."

Terms: One Dollar per Year. Clubs solicited.

LUDLOW, VT.:

PUBLISHED BY MISS A. M. HEMENWAY,  
AND SOLD BY AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Press of Geo. C. Rand & Avery, Boston.





King George IV

*John Mutton*





# VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

## BENNINGTON COUNTY.—CONCLUDED.

### JEREMIAH EVARTS.

BY E. C. TRACY.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; born February 3, 1781; died May 10, 1831.\*

James Evarts had taken his young wife,† with other emigrants, from Guilford, Conn., soon after the successful termination of the French war, to the new region opened to New England enterprise by that happy event, and had settled in Sunderland, Vermont. Jeremiah was their first-born son. As soon, at least, as he needed a school, one was ready. We have only a glimpse of the boy's life in Sunderland;—small and slender,—beginning a life of benevolence, when three years old, by teaching a little playmate his letters; and, a year after, begging for a new school-book,—not that the one he had was worn out, but because he had “read all the sense out of it.” Buddings, both, of the future man.

In 1787, the rich promise of Franklin County attracted Mr. Evarts, and he removed thither as one of the original proprietors of the town of Georgia.‡ Jeremiah, at this time, when not otherwise employed, always had a book in his hand. “I believe,” said his sister, “that every

\* See Sermon on the Death of Mr. Evarts, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., Memoir of Mr. Evarts, by Rev. D. Greene, in the Missionary Herald for 1831, and Life of Jeremiah Evarts (8vo., pp. 443), by E. C. Tracy.

† Mrs. Evarts was a daughter of Timothy Todd, Esq., of Guilford. Her family came from Yorkshire, England, and was distinguished for literary tastes. Her uncle, Rev. Jonathan Todd, of East Guilford, was among the best scholars of his time. Rev. John Todd, D.D., of Pittsfield, Mass., is a nephew of Mrs. E. She was intelligent, pious, and benevolent. There was also a grandmother resident in the family to care for the future philanthropist,—a woman of strong mind and devoted piety. The Evarts family is probably of Huguenot origin; were among the early emigrants to this country, and had resided in Guilford from about the year 1740. James Evarts was a man of uncommon public spirit, and was the first representative in the Legislature of Vermont from the town of Georgia.

‡ The Georgia home of the family is now occupied by Jonathan Todd Evarts, Esq., brother of Jeremiah.

page of THE SPECTATOR was as familiar to him as his spelling-book, when quite a child.” A short time he spent at school in Burlington (so early, it seems, an educational centre), and then some months under the care of Rev. JOHN ELLIOT, D.D., of East Guilford, Conn., when, in 1798, not yet a twelvemonth from his axe and plough, he entered the freshman class in Yale College.\*

At the first recitation of his class, “there sat Evarts, in a plain rustic garb, with which fashion evidently had never intermeddled; his stature of the middling height; his form remarkably slender; his manner stiff, and his whole exterior having nothing to prepossess a stranger in his behalf, except a countenance which bespoke as much honesty as ever falls to the lot of man.”† When his turn came to recite, he made a strong impression on the minds of his classmates. He soon commanded their respect, and convinced the ambitious that they would find in him a competitor for the honors.

This was his entrance upon college life. Four years after, his place to speak at Commencement was at the close of the morning exercises. When his name was called, some of the wearied audience were retiring. In his personal appearance, the four years had made little change; “but he had scarcely begun to speak, when there was a marked attention among those who were near him, which soon spread through the house. His subject was ‘The Execution of the Laws.’ It was treated with such clearness of statement, such cogency of reasoning, and such

\* Mr. Evarts took his son to Guilford on horseback. On his way, as was his wont when on that road, he spent a night with his friend, the late Col. SETH STORRS, of Middlebury. The object of the journey gave direction to the thoughts of these two public-spirited men, and the talk, evening and morning, was of a college that should provide at home for the education of Vermont boys. “This,” said Col. Storrs, mentioning the incident to the writer many years ago,—“this was among the circumstances that led to the establishment of Middlebury College.”

† Evidently, the young Vermonter was not of that delicate-handed class of young fellows so flatteringly described by Dr. Holmes as coming of “the Brahmin caste of New England.”



eloquence and solemnity of appeal, as awakened universal admiration." It was an utterance of the speaker's heart, and was afterwards published.

One event of his college life must be distinctly noticed. Though always one of the purest and most faithful of youths, it was not till his senior year that he was brought into those consciously near relations to God, through Christ, which he cherished to the hour of death as the strength of his heart and his portion forever.

Now came the work of life. His patrimony had been invested, as is so often done in New England, in his education. Henceforth he must work his way.

A year was spent as Principal of the Academy at Peacham, where, besides the care of his school, he was a faithful helper of the Rev. Leonard Worcester, pastor of the Congregational Church, in every good work. At the close of the year, he returned to New Haven to marry,\* and to enter upon the study of law.

The Vermont life of Mr. Evarts was now ended. The favorite plan of his father, that his son might help to settle, on the basis of right and sound law, the conflicting land claims of his native State, was to be disappointed. As in so many other cases, the State must give up to the wide world the son that might have been a blessing and glory to her at home. And the work of his manhood must be yet more briefly sketched, as belonging less peculiarly to Vermont, and because his services to mankind in other spheres were such as it is impossible, within these narrow limits, to give any just idea of.

While a law student, and after his admission to the bar (at New Haven), Mr. Evarts came into close relationships with the late Professor Stuart, of Andover, Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, and other prominent leaders of the religious movements then commencing, and was finally, in 1810, led to remove to Boston,—the centre of work and influence for the cause.

From 1810 to 1821, Mr. Evarts was editor of the *Panoplist*, a religious and missionary magazine; from 1812 to 1821, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and from 1821 to his death in 1831, Corresponding Secretary of that Board. The *Panoplist* was the leading organ of the Congregationalists of New England, and, in the hands of Mr. Evarts, was a powerful agency in the awakening of a missionary spirit in the churches, in originating and directing measures for the supply of the religious wants of this country, in exposing religious errors and establishing the churches in the truth, and in the promotion of all the Christian and philanthropic enterprises of the time. But, among them all, missions to the heathen held far the highest place in his regard. He took an active part in the formation

\* Mrs. Melitable Barnes, daughter of Hon. Roger Sherman.

of the American Board, and his hearty devotion to the duties of Treasurer and Secretary identified him with it for the remainder of his life. The correspondence devolved on him to a great extent from the first, and it was his to present the new enterprise, from time to time, to the Christian public in such a way as to awaken a warm and well-principled interest in the object, and secure for that particular organization the necessary confidence and support. The remarkable success that crowned his labors and those of his associates, in this last respect, was often referred to in his later years with devout thanksgiving. In this service, he was called repeatedly to undertake laborious journeys into the then wild Indian country, among the Cherokees, Choctaws, &c., and to Washington, with reference to the relations of the Government to Indian civilization and improvement.

These official labors, however, were far from absorbing his Christian activity. In the church, in numerous local religious enterprises, and in plans for doing good in other parts of the country and the world, his counsel was sought, and he appeared as a leader, alike in judgment, in zeal, and in prompt efficiency. When he was removed from these counsels, the hearts of those who loved Zion throughout the land, and in the dark places of the earth, were smitten with the feeling that they had lost one who was unsurpassed in any quality that can render a wise man's counsels or a good man's influence valuable; and who, in the language of an eminent fellow-laborer, "showed as little liability to mistake as can be expected of any man in this state of imperfection."\* "More unbending integrity," says another,† "more fidelity, and steadfastness, and true-heartedness, and modesty, and humility, and ardent devotion, and enlightened zeal, and sound judgment, and trust-worthiness, and kindness, I never expect to find in this world; and not many have gone to the other who have more excelled in all that belongs to the true character of the Christian, the scholar, and the gentleman." "Envy, slander, detraction, and every thing of that nature, were as remote from him as from any man I have ever yet known. There was an expansive, enlightened, elevated, noble state of mind and feeling, that rendered him incapable of descending to the arts which many employ, either to thwart his opponents or to throw obstacles in the way of those who were treading with himself the path to high esteem and elevated station. All that was or could be gained by his fellow-Christians, of true and solid reputation, seemed to him to be clear gain to the church, and therefore to the stock whose interests he was most engaged to promote."

The amount of work that Mr. Evarts was able to accomplish was remarkable. His mem-

\* Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D.

† Rev. Professor Stuart.





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ory was such that he rarely hesitated as to a name, or date, or fact that he wanted to use. He wrote very rapidly, and almost never had occasion to change a word; and was methodical, — his work always so before him that no time was wasted in taking it up just where he had left it without looking back. To this accuracy and method he had trained himself from early life. While in college, and even earlier, he had kept a journal, making almost daily entries, and reviewing it at regular intervals, to see wherein he had failed as to the best discharge of his stewardship. This included an exact account of money received and expended, to the last farthing. And, in the busiest years of his life, he sometimes tested his own faithfulness by entering upon his journal the use made of every hour and moment of the day. With all this economy of time, his disposition was most kind and social, and no man enjoyed more or contributed more to the pleasures of society.

As to personal and family expenditures he was equally exact and conscientious. It was a life-long self-denial, for to his taste the elegances of life had strong attractions. But his frugal home was an open one. The coming and going of guests constituted a characteristic part of the family life. And while learned and distinguished men were glad to enjoy, at his table and fireside, the earnest overflow of elevated thought, they might not unfrequently meet there the ignorant seeking light, and the distressed asking for relief or counsel; men of all colors, and of every clime, — literally, Greek and Jew, barbarian and Scythian, — the negro, the Indian, — natives of the four quarters of the world, and of the islands of the sea.

In the use of his small income there was a most generous and yet careful liberality. As a steward he would neither hoard nor squander the Master's gifts. There is now before the writer a memorandum of his entitled, "*Plan of Charities for the year 18—*." It embraces the appropriation, for charitable purposes, of not less than a quarter of his whole income for the year, while that income would have been regarded by most persons as only sufficient for the economical support of such a family in the position he occupied.

Thus, "by pureness, by knowledge, by long suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness, on the right hand and on the left,"\* he commanded for every work of his hand a degree of confidence that the cause was the stronger for long after he had ceased to appear among its counsellors. It was felt that the object must be worthy that enlisted his warm advocacy. "While in college," says a classmate, "he exhibited the same noble, generous, and fixed traits of character which were so happily developed in his subsequent life.

\*2 Cor. vi. 6, 7.

When I have seen him in Boston, in New York, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere, in private consultation, or in public discussion, I have been struck with the fact, and have remarked it to others, how very like in his manner, in his matter, in his chief aim, was our friend Evarts to what he was in college; calm, cool, dignified, of unbending integrity, with the spirit of an acute jurist, of a statesman, an apostle, and a hero."\* All these high qualities, together with his power of expression as a writer and speaker, rose with the occasion, and became more marked in proportion as weightier duties and wider spheres of action pressed their claims upon him. This was especially noticed when he succeeded Dr. Worcester as Corresponding Secretary of the American Board; in several of his last reports in that capacity; in his defence of the people of the Sandwich Islands, and the mission there, against wickedness in high places, English and American; and especially when he roused and swayed the mind of the nation by his cogent reasonings and eloquent appeals, — his laborious, protracted and exhausting efforts to secure to the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians the rights pledged to them by solemn treaties.

It was under the pressure of this last subject that, in the ripe meridian of his intellectual power, and of his personal influence, the frail body gave way. With the slender frame already described, he had through life been subject to consumptive complaints, which sometimes threatened his life, and repeatedly drove him to a milder climate. A wise care had enabled him to keep himself for the most part in working order. His appetite was uniformly good, and he could always sleep well, whatever cares might occupy his waking hours. But his work at Washington and elsewhere, for the Indians, in the years 1829 and 1830, and other special exertions connected with missions, with scarcely an hour of relaxation, proved too much. Reluctantly he left his beloved office and the work so near his heart, and sought relief at the South, — this time by a visit to Cuba. But it was too late. He soon turned his face homeward, and reached Charleston, S. C., on the 3d of May, 1831. There he lingered, under the tender care of attached friends, till the 10th, when the strong and loving spirit entered into its Saviour's joy, exclaiming, with a rapture that cannot be described: "Praise him, praise him, praise him in a way that you know not of!" "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful glory! We cannot understand; we cannot com-

\* In personal appearance, also, Mr. Evarts remained much the same through life; but his manner lost its stiffness, and he moved, in whatever society, with gentlemanly ease. He was slender, as has been remarked, and of medium height; his head not large, but indicative of force, readiness, and quiet balance; the hair brown; the eyes large and blue; the nose large; the chin square and rather prominent; the lips thin; mouth expressive of readiness, and decision, and self-control; the complexion dark.



prehend, — wonderful! I will praise him; I will praise him!" "Wonderful, — glory, — Jesus reigns!"

Four children of Mr. Evarts survived him; John Jay Evarts, a young man of high promise and Christian character, who died soon after leaving college; William M. Evarts, Esq., of New York; Mary, late wife of Rev. David Greene, of Westboro', Mass., and Martha Sherman, wife of E. C. Tracy, of Windsor, Vt.

The writings of Mr. Evarts are not of the kind that appears to best advantage in brief extracts. What he published, beginning while in college, and extending to almost the last day of his life, would fill many volumes. But for the most part there was an immediate object to be answered by each, and the parts were so compacted and interdependent that single paragraphs lose much of their significance and power, when severed from their connection. They will be found chiefly in the *Panoplist*, the *Missionary Herald*, the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, the *North American Review*, the *Reports on Foreign Missions*, etc. His series on the rights of the Indians, first published in the *National Intelligencer*, under the signature of WILLIAM PENN, doubtless had a wider circulation, and commanded the attention of a larger number of intelligent readers, than any such series of articles since the days of Junius and *The Federalist*.

Our extracts are from his last *Missionary Report*, — passages showing characteristic traits of thought being preferred.

#### FUTURE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"It has been computed, after a careful estimate of the capabilities of America, that, with the present degree of knowledge, and without any reliance upon future discoveries in agriculture and the arts, this whole continent will sustain at least two thousand millions of inhabitants in circumstances of comfort. Let it be supposed, then, that after a hundred years from this time the population shall be doubled in thirty years instead of twenty-five. At this rate the descendants of the present inhabitants of the United States, in one hundred and seventy years from this day, will amount to one thousand millions. If we keep in view the fundamental position that religious restraints are not to be diminished, this conclusion is in no degree improbable. But the calculation founded on this position will certainly be safe if the descendants of the present inhabitants of British America be thrown into the scale, and if it be considered that the emigration from Europe to America is constantly and rapidly increasing, and is likely to increase still more rapidly. For obvious reasons, the inhabitants of Spanish America will not increase so fast as the people of the United States. It may be assumed, then, that if the power of religious principle be not weakened among us and our descendants, there will be, on

this continent, in the year 1880 (when the young children now around our tables and in our schools will not have ceased to take an active part in human affairs), fifty millions of human beings speaking the English language, and in fifty years more (when some of our grandchildren shall be spectators, if they cease to be actors), there will be two hundred millions; and, in seventy years more, one thousand millions. The condition of this amazing mass of human beings must, according to the established laws of the divine government, be more or less affected by the principles and conduct of the present generation. If, according to the supposition, the relative power of religion be not diminished, the diminution will be prevented, with the favor of heaven, by the strenuous efforts of the friends of God."

"The remaining supposition is that the relative power of religion will increase, till before the expiration of the longest period here mentioned, opposition shall gradually have died away; and all the happy millions of this continent shall live together as brethren, adoring their Creator and Redeemer, and lending a cheerful influence to every good design. Then will be a day of glory, such as the world has never yet witnessed. As the sun rises on a Sabbath morning and travels westward from Newfoundland to the Oregon, he will behold the countless millions assembling, as if by a common impulse, in the temples with which every valley, mountain, and plain will be adorned. The morning psalm and evening anthem will commence with the multitudes on the Atlantic coast, be sustained by the loud chorus of ten thousand times ten thousand in the valley of the Mississippi, and prolonged by the thousands of thousands on the shores of the Pacific. Throughout this wide expanse, not a dissonant voice will be heard. If, unhappily, there should be here and there an individual whose heart is not in unison with this divine employment, he will choose to be silent. Then the tabernacle of God will be with men. Then will it be seen and known to the universe what the religion of the Bible can do, even on this side of the grave, for a penitent, restored, and rejoicing world. But while contemplating such a display of glory and happiness on earth, we are not to forget that this illustrious exhibition of divine power and love would derive nearly all its interest from the fact that these countless millions were in a process of rapid transmission from earth to heaven."

"When John Carver and his associates landed at Plymouth, and afterwards John Winthrop and his associates arrived at Charlestown, they might have doubted, on some accounts, whether their names would be known to posterity. They labored, however, for the good of mankind, and laid foundations with a distinct, and special, and declared regard to the benefit of future times. Their posterity remember them with





inexpressible gratitude, and their names will receive new tributes of admiration with every succeeding age.

"The moral enterprises of the present day are novel; if not in their character and principle, yet in their combination and effect. They will be thoroughly examined hereafter, and the hundreds of millions of Americans, will, in the next century, declare the result. We may now imagine these millions convened, as in some vast amphitheatre, and directing their anxious and concentrated gaze upon us. Happy will it be for our country and the world, if they can then exclaim, 'These were the men of the nineteenth century, who came to the help of the Lord against the mighty; these friends and patrons of missionary and Bible institutions; these supporters of a press truly free, which, by its salutary issues, emancipated the nation from the thralldom of sin; these defenders of the Sabbath and all its holy influences; these are the men who counted the cost of denying themselves, and cheerfully made the sacrifice of throwing all their powers and resources into an effort for the world's deliverance. God smiled upon their persevering and united labors, acknowledged them as his friends and servants, and we now hail them as benefactors of our happy millions, and of thousands of millions yet unborn.'"

"As to consecrated talent, never was there such a call to bring it into exercise; never such a reward as it now has to offer to a benevolent heart. The man whose labors contribute, in any material degree, to raise up, and purify, and ennoble the future millions of America, will do more for himself, as aiming to exert a salutary influence (even if his name should never be known to his grateful fellow-men), than has ever yet been done for the most successful aspirants by all that the world calls fame.

"The preacher who sends abroad a sermon full of great and striking thoughts, that command the attention of the religious world, and make their way, through a thousand channels, to successive ages; the sacred bard, who composes a hymn that shall be stereotyped a century hence, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and printed on the same page with Cowper's 'Oh for a closer walk with God,' or the 'Martyrs Glorified,' of Watts; the writer who shall print a warm and stirring treatise on practical religion, which shall stand by the side of Saint's Rest in the library of every family, when our country shall have become thoroughly and consistently Christian; the editor of a periodical, or the agent of any of our religious charities who shall indite a paragraph able to move the hearts of men to great and noble deeds, and to secure for itself a permanent existence among the elements of thought and action; the man who shall do any one of these things, or anything of a similar character, will exert an efficient influence over

more minds than have ever yet heard the name of Homer or Cicero; and will cheer more hearts, during a single generation, than have ever yet responded to the calls of the mightiest genius. To aid, even in a feeble and indirect manner, the work of bringing thousands of millions to glory and virtue, to heaven and to God, is to reach an exalted rank among those whom their Saviour will honor as the instruments of his divine beneficence."

## WINHALL.

BY OLIVER CHAMBERLAIN.

THIS township was chartered Sept. 15, 1761, under Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Colony, to Osee Webster and 61 others, — 68 shares, — \* and derived its name from two proprietors, a Mr. Winn and a Mr. Hall. The town was laid out 6 miles square. It was the intention to commence the survey at the S. E. corner of Manchester, and measure east 6 miles; but, by mistake, it was commenced at the N. E. corner of Stratton, where said town joins Jamaica, and measured 6 miles west, leaving a gore of land between Winhall and Manchester, which was also joined to Winhall. The town is bounded N. by Peru, E. by Jamaica and Londonderry, S. by Stratton, and W. by Manchester, and lies 25 miles N. E. from Bennington. The westerly part of the town is rather high, and not much inhabited. No very high peaks, however, and fair for a mountain town. Stratton Mountain on the south, Peru on the north, and Windham on the east, girdles it with picturesque scenery. Winhall River, which heads in a pond near the S. W. corner of the town, passing through the southerly part, and falling into West River, in Jamaica, gives not only fertility to the pleasant vales, but excellent mill privileges to the inhabitants. The principal road leads from Brattleboro' up the West River, through Jamaica to Manchester. The roads of the town are indeed generally good. The soil, best adapted to grazing, is on an average with other mountain towns. Wild beasts have always been troublesome, especially bears, several of which are caught every year. Last March, Mr. P. Robbins and his two boys, with one Slade, were out upon a hunt, when their dog denned a bear; whereupon, Mr. Robbins firing into the den, out came a bruin in fine season, and was for beating a retreat, but the dog seized him by the nose, and Mr. R., fearing to fire lest he should kill his dog, with an axe in one hand, with the other seized hold of the beast, and run with them quite a race before he succeeded in dispatching the bear, which was at length done. During the past season, the 'Bellows Falls Times' relates the following story for us. "There is no longer any need of going West for sporting among

\* See Denning.





good-sized game. Two boys in Winhall, sons of Wm. Kent, have outdone Crockett. A few days since, they came across an old bear and two cubs; the boys made an attack on them, *hooting and yelling*, which sent the *old bear off in a hurry*, when the cubs took to a tree; but the young Nimrods were not to be foiled; one of them succeeded in climbing the tree and shaking them off, the smallest boy catching one as it fell; the cub, not liking the exchange of protectors, used his teeth and claws freely, but he soon found *two could play at that game*, and he had to give up, and the youngsters brought home their captive, who has become quite reconciled to his new masters, and submits to be led about by a chain, happy in his new home."

Bondville, the only village, is situated in the east part of the town, on Winhall River. There is a M. E. Church here, where meetings are generally held, mostly Methodists, and another, a Union Church, at the centre. There are 2 post-offices in town, Bondville and Winhall; 8 school districts, 9 active sawmills, 1 gristmill, A. P. Graham's chair factory, which does a large business, and John & William Cudworth's extensive tannery. Lumbering is receiving much attention, large quantities of lumber being exported yearly. The sawyers have a slide which conveys the lumber from the steam-mills upon the summit of the mountain down its west side to Manchester very easily.

Nathaniel Brown, from Massachusetts, commenced the settlement about 1780. The first-born was Salmon Day, son of Russell Day; the first death, that of Ben Rose; the first marriage, Ebenezer Whiting to Betsy Eaton; Cyrene Chapman was the first physician, Abram Underhill the first merchant, and Martha Taylor the first school-teacher. The Town was organized in 1796, Asa Beebe, Jr., Town Clerk; Isaac Sprague, Constable; Asa Beebe, Sen., Russell Day, and John Brooks, Selectmen. Asa Beebe was also the first representative in 1796, and Town Clerk from 1796, 25 years. In 1852 (according to Deming), Asa Beebe, Jr., had held the office of justice 23 years, Francis Kidder 14, Beriah Wheeler 14, and Benjamin Thatcher 12 years. SILAS HUBBARD was the first settler in Bondville.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — No. of members, 14, — was organized in October, 1788; REV. BLACKLEACH BURRIT installed first pastor in January, 1793; Ephraim Whiting first clerk and deacon. Rev. Ashel Nott, who was ordained over the church, ministered here several years, and this was the principal church in town till the Baptist and Methodist organizations arose. The church now numbers but 12 members, and is supplied by Rev. L. Dwer, of Londonderry.

The BAPTIST CHURCH was organized Oct. 16, 1811. It was the fruit of quite an extensive revival in the town at that time, and flourished for a period, but, not being strong enough to secure the settle-

ment of a pastor, went into gradual decline; the members united with churches in neighboring towns, and the organization became extinct. They number about 15 at the present time.

THE METHODIST CHURCH is the principal one now in town, and is supplied by circuit preachers. The ministers which have been raised in Winhall are Rev. Leland Howard, of Rutland, Ezra Sprague, Warren Cochran, and Americus Locke; lawyers, Russell Day, Jr., Luther Beebe, Rawson Vaile, Jonathan Vaile, and Addison Grant; physicians, Warren and Ashel Day, Leonard Sprague, Dudley Beebe, Lorenzo Sprague, Joel Vaile, S. C. Gleason, and Henry Chapin.

The first MILITARY COMPANY was organized in 1796, Francis Kidder, Captain. For the war of 1812, Charles Bailey, Francis Burbank, Cephas Williams, and Samuel Hunt, were drafted. These have volunteered for the present war, viz: Joseph E. Butterfield, Samuel Shattuck, Henry Taylor, and fourteen others.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. Allen furnishes the following account of one of the early settlers, as he heard it from her lips. "I came here from Massachusetts in 1829, and have lived here 32 years. One of my first acquaintances was Mrs. Brooks, widow of Esq. John Brooks, who was the first settler, except a Mr. Brown, who made a beginning just in the bounds of this town, near Londonderry, a short time before Mr. Brooks, who located near the centre of the town." Mrs. Brooks says, "We came here from Montague, Mass., in 1778. Mr. Brooks came a year before I came, and made a small beginning. He returned the next Fall to Montague, and the next May again to Winhall. It was then a wilderness from the middle of Jamaica to Winhall (9 miles). I rode on horseback through the wilderness, guided by marked trees; and carried a child in my lap, and was caught in a heavy thunder-shower. We lived in a small log-cabin that summer, and I did not see a woman for six months. We returned to Montague to remain through the first winter. We raised a plenty of apples from the seed in 14 years.

J. ALLEN."

Dr. Silas O. Gleason, son-in-law of Reuben Brooks, Esq., furnishes the following biography of John Brooks, and brief account of Reuben Brooks.

#### JOHN BROOKS

was born in Ashford, Ct., in 1753, and died in 1829. He was about 23 years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He was in several campaigns during the war of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Bunker's Hill. He married Rachel Taylor, of Montague, Mass., and moved into Winhall in 1780. The town, on his arrival, was almost one unbroken wilderness, there being but one family in the entire township. He had to cut his way the last 11 miles through the forest. He and his family camped out during this tedious journey. One camp for a long time was called, in honor of his wife,



Camp Rachel. He settled near the centre of the town, on one of the finest tracts of land in the vicinity. Perhaps we may say that unusual success attended his labors as a business man. He kept a public house for many years, and did much of the public business of the town. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, was highly esteemed as a citizen and a man.

#### REUBEN BROOKS, Esq.,

was born in Winhall in 1786, and lived on the farm that his father settled on until 1853; he then went to Elmira, N. Y., his present residence. He was married to Lucy Musey, of Jamaica, Vt., in 1816. He lived on his birthplace for 67 years. He was a member of the State Legislature for 6 years; also a member of three different conventions for altering the Constitution of the State. He held the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer for 20 years. S. C. GLEASON.

It might also be added of Reuben Brooks that he was the wealthiest man in Winhall, a much respected citizen, and has been a member of the Congregational church 25 years.

Mr. Brown, the first inhabitant, was from Massachusetts; he had been a broken merchant. He soon located near Mr. Brooks, where he lived many years, and soon there came from Montague, Moses Taylor, Seth Taylor, Ephraim Whitney, Jonathan Taylor, and their wives; Joseph and Nathaniel, Rose and Gershom Taylor. Also, from Connecticut, Asa Beebe, Asa Beebe, Jr., Ephraim Day, Ephraim Day, Jr., Oliver Day, Russell Day, Isaac Williams, Nathan Williams, James Williams, John Sprague, Jonathan Sprague, Wyman Sprague, Isaac Sprague, and David Brainard. The above were farmers, and labored under many difficulties subject to a new settlement.

ASA BEEBE was a good citizen, and a man of some business in town. He lived to see a family of five sons and seven daughters married and settled in town, and died Dec. 5, 1813, aged 65. His wife, Lydia Beebe, died Dec. 14, 1813, aged 70.

ASA BEEBE, JR., was the first Town Clerk, and several times a member of the State Legislature. He was an enterprising, industrious farmer, and highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. He married Sarah, daughter of Dea. Ephraim Day. They had a large family. About 35 years since he removed to Western New York, where he died at a very advanced age.

JOHN SPRAGUE died Jan. 22, 1814, aged 75. He was a respectable citizen, and had three sons, who settled and died in this town, viz: Jonathan, who died May 9, 1813, aged 52; Isaac, who died Dec. 16, 1813, aged 46; and Wyman, who died in 1849, at an advanced age. They were all worthy citizens.

RUSSELL DAY was first Justice of the Peace, and one of the first Selectmen; was a leading man in town business, as also in the Congregational church. He possessed a strong mind, sound judgment, and quickness to foresee difficulties that might arise; and being of a very cheerful temperament, was good society for the

aged or the young. He raised a family of four sons and five daughters that few would equal in talent and energy of character. Three of the sons were physicians, and the other a lawyer. The family mostly settled in the State of New York. Mr. Day died suddenly Dec. 16, 1829, aged 73. His wife remained a few years on the old farm, and then went to live with her daughter, in the State of New York.

I will next give father Vaile's history in his own words:—

"I came from Upton, Mass., to Winhall in March, 1798, as a single man; I was then in my 22d year. I married, the next January, and went on to a farm in the centre of the town, where I have lived ever since, and am now 85 years old. I was soon chosen constable, and have been appointed Justice of the Peace several times, but have never accepted. I was Captain of the militia company in 1815, and in 1819 was elected Colonel-Commandant of the 8d Regiment, First Brigade and Second Division of the Militia of this State, and received an honorable discharge from Governor Skinner in 1822. I have raised up a family of seven sons and four daughters. One son is a doctor and two are lawyers. They live in Indiana. My wife died November 19, 1857. I have been troubled with the rheumatism for about 20 years; with that exception my health is very good.

#### COL. JONATHAN VAILE."

There is scarcely a descendant of the first settlers that came from Connecticut in town; yet there is one person in town, one of the first settlers from Massachusetts, who still survives, SETH TAYLOR, now in his 86th year. He resides with his sons, Seth and Billings Taylor, and is remarkably smart for a man of his age; he walks from his home to the village and back again frequently, a mile and a half distant. Last winter he walked this distance on snow-shoes. He was but a small boy when his parents came here. He attends every town meeting. In 1859 he and two other men of the same age stayed all night at the election of Town Representative. His mental faculties, with the exception of the loss of hearing, are remarkably good for a man of his age.

Among the absent sons and daughters that Winhall would count at home once more, and write their name and labors down on her historic page, are S. O. Gleason, M.D., and Mrs. R. B. Gleason, M.D., of the Elmira Water Cure, N. Y. To their charming "HILL-SIDE HOME," "where the city and country are at one view represented," the chronic sufferer flies for healing and is healed. The cure has been open nearly 8 years, and they have prescribed for more than 10,000 cases.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD BAND.

We've gathered from my childhood here,  
Beside this sacred hearth;  
And I have found no other spot  
So dear in all the earth.

And, as at first, we gather now,  
Our band is not yet broken;  
No cherished form has passed for aye,  
No farewell word been spoken.





Are there not some who wander far,  
Far o'er the wide, wide earth? —  
Thy dwell within our hearts the same,  
But not beside our hearth.

And one sweet name we never speak  
But in a whisper low,  
Who, like a tender blossom, drooped,  
And faded long ago.

The wavelets of a gentle stream  
Beside our garden sweep.  
And 'neath the drooping willows there  
We laid her down to sleep.

Yet, as before, we gather now, —  
Each one so loved and dear, —  
For mem'ry, to her duty true,  
Brings all the loved ones here.

And when life's partings all are told,  
May those so fondly loved,  
As oft on earth, meet once again,  
A household band above.

NELLIE L. BUTTERFIELD.

## WOODFORD.

BY STEPHEN GLEASON.

THIS township was chartered by Benning Wentworth, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the province of New Hampshire, March 6, 1753, to Elisha Chauncey and 59 others (66 shares). Aug. 12, 1762, the time to fulfil some of the conditions of the charter was extended. The town was organized Feb. 11, 1789, at the house of Elijah Dewey, in Bennington; Samuel Robinson, Moderator; Matthew Scott, Town Clerk.

Notwithstanding the solemn assertions by King George and the Governor that the town should be but 6 miles square and no more, and contain 23,040 acres, no allowance being made for highways and unimprovable lands, by rocks, mountains, ponds and rivers, the town does actually contain 42 square miles, being 6 miles by 7.

The first inhabitant was Caleb More, and about the same time Matthew and Zerah Scott settled. The firstborn was Benjamin Reed, Jr., son of Benjamin and Huldah Reed, Aug. 11, 1779. The first inhabitants who took the freeman's oath in town meeting held March 10, 1792, were as follows: Joseph Wilson, Caleb More, Obed Eddy, Zadock Pierce, Eli Pierce, Hezekiah Pierce, Benjamin Reed, and Samuel Orcutt. The first Representative chosen was Obed Eddy, who utterly refused to serve, in consequence of which no suffrages were given for Governor and other State and County officers and the meeting was adjourned.

The Town Clerks in order are as follows: Matthew Scott, Zerah Scott, Elkanah Danforth, William Park, chosen in 1809, and held the office (except Moses Robinson 2 or 3 years in the time), upwards of 30 years, Elisha Lyon, Wm. Park, Jr., Wm. G. Brown, Nathan Brown.\*

\* Father of Rev. Nathan Brown, editor of the American Baptist, New York City.

Horace Morse, Simeon Morse, Warren Fish, and J. C. Cormack. The old turnpike running through the town was chartered about the year 1800.

The first forge was built about the same time in Woodford Hollow, for the manufacture of bar-iron. After this there was a forge built for making anchors for gun-boats, for which there was a large contract made in the time of Jefferson's administration, which was duly fulfilled. Still some years after, another forge was built for manufacture of bar-iron, which was in operation till within a few years. There are now in this building from 1,200 to 1,400 cords of spruce and balsam poles annually sawed into barrel staves.

There are two ochre beds owned and worked, one by Lyman Patchen, and the other by Jedediah Dewey, both of Bennington. The digging is performed by beginning at the foot of the mountain and running nearly on a level for 20, 30, or more rods, or so far as the ochre remains good. It is considered profitable business. There are two establishments at the Hollow for manufacturing the ochre into yellow paint. There was quite a settlement in the Hollow before there were any inhabitants on the hill, or "Woodford City," so called, 4 miles distant. The name was given, in derision, by J. C. Hollister, when the first family, about 40 years since, moved into the place. A sawmill had been erected previous to Zurial Cutler's locating. In a short time Wm. Park, Esq., and Wm. Park, Jr. settled, and thus a commencement was well started. Soon—about 1820—they turned their attention to making charcoal on quite a large scale, jobs from 50 to 100 loads (100 bushels is called a load) and so on to 1,000 loads yearly. The coal was for the Bennington Iron Works, and carried on so long as they continued in operation. Coaling was also carried on in other sections of the town. Since coaling has been discontinued, the settlers have turned their attention to farming and lumbering. There are now 18 sawmills in town, which are estimated to cut out 200,000 feet each upon an annual average. This lumber is principally transported to Bennington and Pownal, Troy, and other Vermont and New York towns, though some larger orders are filled for New York City.

The new or Searsburg Turnpike was built in 1831-2, and opened for travelling in '32. It commences at Bennington line, by the stream leading to the outlet of Woodford Pond and follows the stream to the pond, thence east to Searsburg. The road is now well settled, and much travelled.

Woodford Pond covers about 100 acres. There are also several other smaller ponds in town, one covering about 15 acres. These ponds when first discovered, abounded with trout, and from that time for several years people came from Bennington and vicinity (guided by





marked trees) for the purpose of angling. They would make their calculations to reach the pond the first day and make a raft, and on the second seldom failed to procure as many fish as they could carry home on their backs. About 30 years since pickerel were put into the largest pond, which made such havoc with the trout there are none caught there now. The pickerel, when the gate is hoisted at the outlet of the pond, run down the stream to the millponds below, so that there are as many caught at some of the ponds below as there are at the one of original deposit. Some of these pickerel weigh from 2 to 4 lbs., and there are others which cannot be drawn out of the water with the hooks and lines used. When this town was in a wilderness state there were large herds of deer ranging the mountains. People from Bennington and vicinity would go up to the height of land, and get beyond a herd of deer, and start them toward the streams or brooks, and drive them down into the valleys below, having men lying in ambush along the streams to shoot them down as they were passing by. There were also several elk and one moose killed in the Hollow.

In digging to lay the foundation of a dam for the use of the first forge, in removing a large pine stump, the horns of an elk, weighing 60 lbs., were found imbedded in the ground below the roots of the stump. Mr. Cutler, the first settler of "Woodford City," on one occasion, lost himself in the woods, and wandered around until sundown. Seeing no prospect of getting out that night, he began looking about for a place to lodge, and, stepping over an old log, found himself in a nest of young cubs. The little bruins immediately gave a loud alarm, which was answered by the old bear, about 10 rods distant. Mr. C., entirely without weapons, made for the nearest tree with all possible dispatch. This was a beech, its nearest branch about 20 feet from the ground. He sprang up, and barely got his feet out of her reach when she struck at him with her paw. Finding his chance was good for staying through the night, he ascended into the branches beyond her reach, and cut off some small limbs, and fastened himself to the tree with withes. Mrs. Bruin kept near the foot of the tree, in close watch, until after daylight, when she took her family, and moved off to other quarters. Mr. C., beholding, at length, the coast clear, commenced taking a view from his elevated position of the lay of the land, hoping to again get a glimpse of civilization or the abodes of men. He made up his mind as to the course to take, descended the tree, and reached the habitations of human beings on the old turnpike about noon.

The first two public houses on the old turnpike were kept by different landlords until the road was given up as a turnpike. The next tavern was built in the Hollow by Elisha Lyon, and kept by him while he lived; after which, by

Alva Hawks, Simeon Morse, and others, and now by Amos Aldrich,—owned by Mr. Hawks. After the new turnpike was built, Wm. Park, Jr., opened a strictly temperance tavern, which he kept for several years, and then sold to Alonzo Fox, its present owner.

There was another tavern opened for the benefit of the public the same year, about 4 miles E. of Mr. Park's, by Luther Wilson, and established on temperance principles. It soon passed out of his hands; has been kept by some 6 or 8 different men, and has been closed about 4 years.

There was also another public house kept 6 or 7 years by H. P. Noyes.

There has never been a meeting-house in this town. There are four different Christian denominations, but neither of them feel able to build by themselves, nor have charity large enough for each other to unite and build a union house. So they all meet in school-houses, and worship as their conscience dictates.

The REFORMED METHODISTS\* formed themselves into a society, in the Hollow, about 1820. Rev. J. C. Hollister became their preacher, and located with them 12 or 13 years. He removed from this place to the State of Ohio, where he now resides.

The Methodists have had various other preachers since. The Rev. Thaddeus Cutler, born in this town, about 10 years since, became a preacher, and has preached here a part of the time to that Society, until the last year, when he moved to Searsburg.

Rev. Jonas Jewel (Baptist) preached here about 6 years, and then moved to Readsboro', and gave up preaching.

The Rev. Mr. Powers and other Baptist ministers have preached here at different times since. But there is no preacher or layman of that denomination in town at the present time.

The Rev. J. J. Gilbert (Congregationalist) preached here 2 years, and then moved away.

The Rev. J. Bishop (Universalist) preached here a part of the time for 2 years. There is more or less preaching in the Universalist denomination every year.

The common schools are in a very good condition. The people are neither blessed nor troubled with the presence among them of any legal gentlemen, and they find it very convenient to get along without. But the Hon. A. P. Lyman, the present State's Attorney of Bennington County (1860), was born in this town, and has worked his way up to distinction by his own industry. Also, T. W. Park,† one of the most eminent attorneys in the State of California, was born in this town, and lived here principally until he commenced his studies with the Hon. A. P. Lyman, of Bennington.

\* A society who left the M. E. Church about 40 or 50 years since, and assumed that name.

† This is the same Mr. Park of whom the following we copy from the "DAILY RUTLAND HERALD."—





"LIBERAL GIFT BY A VERMONT.ER.—The following correspondence will explain itself. The Mr. Park making this liberal gift to his native State was reared in old Bennington; is a son-in-law of Ex-Governor Hall, and in the present instance, as ever, he shows himself a true-hearted patriot, and a worthy son of the Green Mountain State.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., }  
May 12, 1861.

HON. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, Governor of Vermont.  
MY DEAR SIR: I have to thank the Pony Express for the pleasing intelligence that my native State had, by a unanimous vote of the Legislature, appropriated men and money to aid the Administration in the protection of the Constitution against the foes of the country.

I know the Green Mountain boys, like their ancestors in the Revolution, will be found *facing* the enemy. Although nearly 6,000 miles removed from Vermont, I look with great interest to anything that relates to her honor, and *always find her right*. I love Vermont and her people, and take pride in being counted among her sons.

Inclosed you will find a check for \$1,000, which the State of Vermont will please accept as my contribution towards defraying the expenses of fitting out her sons for battle, or supporting the families of those who may fall in defence of the flag of our Union.

With full confidence in the success of the right, I am, very truly, yours,  
T. W. PARK.

P. S.—California is sound on the Union question.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ST. JOHNSBURY, }  
June 3, 1861.

SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your patriotic letter of the 12th ultimo, inclosing a check for \$1,000, as your contribution to the State of Vermont towards defraying the expenses of fitting out her sons for the service of the country.

In behalf of the State of Vermont, I thank you for this munificent gift, which I assure you will be appropriated in accordance with your wishes.

The motives which have prompted you to this praiseworthy act, and the patriotic sentiments expressed in your letter, command my high appreciation, and will meet a sincere response from the hearts of all Vermonters. Respectfully yours,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

T. W. PARK, Esq., }  
San Francisco, Cal. }

## COUNTY ITEMS.

BY HON. HILAND HALL.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND CHANGES IN THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTY.

The first business of the settlers, after providing themselves with shelter from the weather, was necessarily the clearing and preparation of their lands for cultivation. This by the early inhabitants was done as speedily as practicable, and their laborious industry was such that by the second year they were in general enabled to raise sufficient grain for their own subsistence, and soon afterwards something to spare. The continued emigration to the county and further to the northward furnished a ready market for most of their surplus productions for a number of years. The settlers also for a long period derived quite an income from the ashes produced in

clearing their lands, which, being made into potash in rude works erected for that purpose, found a ready market at the towns on the Hudson River, where it was exchanged for groceries and other necessities not produced at home. Their lands were found to bear excellent crops of winter wheat, which was raised in considerable quantities and sent to market, until after the beginning of the present century, when it began to be an uncertain crop. Pork, beef, butter, and cheese were also produced for exportation. The market for all these productions was at first at Albany, whither articles were generally transported with teams of oxen or horses in the winter, when the rough roads were made smooth by snow, and the Hudson bridged with ice. There was, however, a ferry at an early day where Troy is now situated, provided with a scow in which teams crossed in the summer. By or before the close of the Revolution, some enterprising New England people established themselves at Lansingburgh, built warehouses, opened stores, and soon afterwards began to share the trade of this section of the country with the Albanians. The place bore the name of "New City" till it exchanged it for that of Lansingburgh, about the year 1790. By that time a small village had sprung up at Troy, which soon began to compete with Lansingburgh, and continued its successful rival for several years, when it became, and has ever since continued to be, the principal market-town for western Vermont on the Hudson River, north of New York.

The business and employments of the inhabitants of the county have undergone great changes since the first years of its occupation, and even within the present century. Sixty years ago probably five sixths of our people were engaged, either directly or indirectly, in agricultural pursuits. Now, perhaps less than one half are so employed. Then only some of the most necessary mechanical trades were pursued, and those to a limited extent, and generally in a manner that would now be considered rude and bungling. The farming implements were then few, and of a coarse character, such as would now be discarded from use at once. The land was, however, new and rich, and bore good crops though imperfectly tilled. Now that the land has become worn by long use, the production of good crops requires the steady application of manures and careful cultivation, and even with these additions the soil refuses to return us the winter wheat crop, by which the toil of our fathers was for many years amply remunerated. Now even spring wheat is only raised in limited quantities, our other agricultural productions being mainly rye, oats, corn, and potatoes, and the grasses which feed our domestic animals.

But, perhaps, the greatest change that has occurred in the business employments of our people is in their household affairs.





Prior to the commencement of the present century cotton had made no pretensions to the monarchy of the world, was indeed scarcely known as an article of commerce, and rarely used for any domestic purpose. Neither cotton nor woollen factories had come into existence, and nearly all the cloth in use by our people was made by hand-labor in families from wool and flax, the production of their farms. The wool was carded by hand by the farmers' wives and daughters, spun into yarn upon the "great wheel," and then wove into flannel by them, or, being doubled and twisted and properly dyed, was made into coverlets for beds. Such of the flannel as was not wanted for sheets and under garments was sent to the fulling-mill (one or more of which almost every town furnished), there to be prepared for other uses. Such of it as was designed for men's clothing was fullled and colored, and the nap more or less shortened by heavy iron shears moved over the cloth by hand. That which was intended for "women's wear" did not pass through the operation of fulling, but was dyed "red-brown," or some other favorite color, and, being made smooth and glossy by means of a heated press, was returned from the mill and used for winter dresses.

The flax, after being rotted in the field, was prepared by the hand-break and swinging-knife for the further work of the family. Here the hetchel separated the tow from the finer flax, each to be appropriated to its proper use. The flax being wound upon the distaff was spun upon "the little wheel," which was turned by means of a foot-board, and thus made into linen yarn. This yarn being woven into cloth was used for sheets and pillow-cases, table-cloths, towels, and under garments, in short, for nearly all the purposes for which purchased linen and cotton cloth are now employed. The tow, spun upon the large wheel like wool, made filling for linen warp, and furnished a coarse article for the common uses of linen cloth.

The farmer and his sons were almost exclusively clad in the cloth thus manufactured. Such was also the case with the wife and daughters, except on Sundays and other holiday occasions, when a calico, white muslin, or even a silk dress might be worn. And when it is considered that nearly all of this clothing was made up in the family, and that the mother also thought it a part of her duty to give her daughters some instruction in cookery and other branches of house-keeping, some idea may be formed by the *young ladies* of the present day of the active labors to which their grandmothers were subjected. All this was submitted to under the antiquated notion that active employment and exercise were productive of health, and that their labors were really beneficial to themselves and to society,—that which was *useful* being in those days strangely treated as of more importance than the *merely ornamental*. This notion was indeed

carried to such an extent that many grown-up daughters did really understand something of the art and economy of housekeeping,—were, in fact, able to make a loaf of bread or a pudding, and to roast a piece of meat; and, when they were married, could even get their husband a breakfast or a dinner without the presence and instruction of their mother or the "hired girl." And what will scarcely be credited, now that the spinning-wheel and the loom have given place to the harp, the guitar, and the piano, it is even said that the husband was then stupid enough to be rather pleased than otherwise with these rude accomplishments of his young wife.

The first important improvement in cloth-making was the introduction of the carding machine, by which the wool was prepared for spinning, lessening the labor of the housewife about one third. The first machine of the kind put in operation in this county, was by Thomas Kershaw, a Scotchman, near North Bennington, in 1801. It was soon afterwards followed by others in other places. Then came into use, to a small extent, cotton wool, cleaned of its seeds by "Whitney's cotton-gin," and made into cloth in families, and, by about the years 1809 or 1810, into yarn by machinery in factories. This yarn was for several years put out to weave in the common loom. Now, by the use of machine-spinning and the power-loom in both cotton and woollen factories, the ancient mode of cloth-making has become almost entirely superseded.

Other important changes—such as those in the manner and convenience of travelling, of postal and other modes of communication and intercourse—might be noticed, but must be now omitted.

CENSUS TABLE.

	POPULATION OF THE TOWNS IN THE COUNTY OF BENNINGTON, AT THE SEVERAL DATES WHEN THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES.									
	1751	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860		
Arlington.....	501	1557	1463	1354	1207	1055	1084	1146		
Bennington.....	277	2318	2241	2485	3119	3129	3223	4302		
Dorset.....	953	1281	1204	1350	1507	1432	1700	2000		
Clarendonbury.....	31	147	76	48	52	63	62	47		
Landgrove.....	81	137	260	341	355	245	337	220		
Manchester.....	1276	1397	1502	1768	1925	1590	1782	1658		
Pewee.....	71	130	238	314	455	578	567	643		
Powall.....	1716	1682	1655	1812	1835	1613	1742	1753		
Randolph.....	61	234	410	520	632	747	857	929		
Rupert.....	1023	1018	1020	1032	1318	1601	1101	1103		
Sandgate.....	773	1020	1187	1185	1323	1777	1860	805		
Scarsburg.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	204		
Shuttsbury.....	1999	1855	1673	2922	2113	1835	1806	1937		
Stamford.....	272	1883	378	400	433	632	833	760		
Sunderland.....	411	557	576	496	433	437	479	597		
Wadhall.....	135	527	420	425	671	676	752	741		
Woodford.....	60	133	251	212	325	487	423	379		
Aggregate .....	12254	14617	15592	16125	17470	16870	18589	19113		





## PRINTING.

The first printing press in this State, on the west side of the mountains, was brought to Bennington, from Massachusetts, by Anthony Haswell, who issued the first number of the *Vermont Gazette*, June 3, 1783 (see biographical sketch of him, p. 176). Its publication was continued weekly, with occasional temporary interruptions, until the year 1849, Mr. Haswell or some of his descendants being connected with the paper during the whole period of its existence.

The paper, at an early day took the anti-federal side in politics, and advocated the election to the presidency of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams (as successor of Monroe) and afterwards that of Jackson, Van Buren, and the subsequent Democratic candidates. Its conductors were usually earnest and zealous in expressing their political views, and were thought by their opponents to be often, unreasonably violent and intolerant. Hence various attempts were made to establish papers of opposing politics in the town and county, none of which, until a late period, proved permanently successful. Indeed, the publication of a country newspaper, except under peculiarly favorable circumstances, was, at an early day, pretty certain to be unprofitable. The *Gazette*, though favored for many years by a large share of the State printing and land advertising, and a large circulation, was only able to maintain a kind of sickly existence, not unfrequently requiring the contributions of its political friends to keep it alive. It was indeed aided to some extent by the publication, by the office, of books and pamphlets, from a portion of which a profit was derived, while from others a loss was sometimes suffered.

Among the larger works published by Mr. Haswell, the original founder of the press, may be mentioned, "*The Oracles of Reason*," by Ethan Allen, in 1784; "*Memoirs of Matthew Phelps*," in 1802, and "*Watts on the Mind*," at a later period. The publication of the *Oracles of Reason*; or as it was familiarly styled, "*Allen's Bible*," was a losing business. There was much less call for it than the vanity of its author had led him to anticipate. Most of the edition in sheets was packed away in bundles in Mr. Haswell's garret, where they remained for many years, until they were finally burnt, or scattered and destroyed on the destruction of the house by fire. Mr. Haswell also published for a short time a periodical called "*The Monthly Miscellany*;" or, *Vermont Magazine*," commencing in March, 1794; and again beginning, in January, 1808, another monthly magazine called "*The Mental Repast*." Neither of these were well sustained by the public, and each was discontinued at the end of a few months.

The first attempt to establish a newspaper in opposition to the *Gazette*, is believed to have been in the year 1800, by Thomas Collier and Wm. Stockwell, who came to Bennington from

Litchfield, Conn., and issued a paper called "*The Ploughman*." It was continued weekly until some time in the year 1802, when the press was removed to Troy, where Mr. Collier established "*The Troy Gazette*." In the office of Collier and Stockwell, at Bennington, was an apprentice of the name of John E. Wright, upon whom a large share of the labor, both physical and intellectual, is said to have been devolved. He afterwards became proprietor and editor of the *Troy Gazette*, a distinguished member of Congress from Ohio, a judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and died in the city of Washington in February, 1861, being a member and chairman of the so-called "Peace Congress."

In March, 1811, a new paper of federal politics was issued in Bennington, called "*The Bennington Newsletter*," and was published for about two years, first by Benjamin Smead, and afterwards by Williams & Whitney. Andrew Selden is believed to have been the editor. Mr. Smead was connected with the paper merely as a printer. He was a republican in politics, and had for a time been associated with Mr. Haswell in the *Gazette* office. He was afterwards a captain in the army in the war of 1812, and was subsequently for many years the editor of a leading journal at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he died within a few years past. Mr. Whitney was son of Judge Lemuel Whitney, of Brattleboro', and died many years ago.

The next paper in the order of time was "*The American Register*," published at Arlington for about one year in 1816 and 1817, by E. Gilman Storer.

On the discontinuance of the *Register*, Mr. Storer published for a year, at Arlington, a religious periodical called "*The Union Magazine*," but not meeting with sufficient encouragement its publication was stopped, and he with his press removed to Sanday Hill, N. Y.

In the spring of 1822, a paper called "*The Vermont Sentinel*," was started at Bennington, by ——— Adams, from New Hampshire. It was found to be unprofitable, and lived but a few months.

Oct. 3, 1828, the first number of a paper called "*The Journal of the Times*," was issued in Bennington, "Henry S. Hall, proprietor, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, editor." They came from Boston. The *Gazette*, which had at first supported the election and administration of John Quincy Adams, had recently shown a decided leaning toward Jacksonism, and as the town and county were nearly unanimous for Adams, it was thought to be a favorable time for starting a new paper. The *Times* began with a list of 700 subscribers and bright prospects; but its fate was quite as disastrous as that of any of its predecessors. A bitter local quarrel then existed in Bennington, connected with ecclesiastical matters, into which Mr. Garrison, who was then a young man, entered with all the zeal and assur-



ance for which he has since been noted. His egotistical, ill-timed, and extravagant declamation upon local questions, which he little understood, exposed him to earnest and damaging retaliation from the opposite side, by whom he was assailed, without mercy, in the columns of the Gazette. Their strong weapon was ridicule, by which the laugh was so broadly and effectually raised and kept up against him, that at the expiration of six months his list of 700 subscribers had dwindled down to less than 150, and he retired from the editorial chair in no very good humor, and left the State. The paper was continued to the 38th number by Mr. Hall, when it was stopped, and the press and type sold on execution to pay the paper-maker.

In 1829 or 1830, a paper of national republican politics styled "The Horn of the Green Mountains," was issued at Manchester, and its publication continued between one and two years by E. C. Purdy.

In the spring of 1835, "The Vermonter" was started at Bennington, and continued for about a year. The press and types are believed to have been purchased and owned by leading whigs of the county, and their use furnished gratis to the publisher, Andrew F. Lee.

In 1837, the press and types of The Vermonter were removed to Manchester, where a new paper was commenced, called "The Bennington County Whig." It was first published by B. C. Crandall, and afterwards by Orlando Squires, and then by John C. Osborn, and lived between one and two years.

Feb. 5, 1841, the first number of "The State Banner" was issued at Bennington, by Enoch Davis, he having the use of the press and such of the types before mentioned as remained. At the end of a year, Mr. J. I. C. Cook became interested in the paper, and afterwards its sole proprietor, by whom and his son its publication is still continued.

May 23, 1861, a new paper was commenced at Manchester, called "The Manchester Journal," A. C. Pierce, proprietor, "H. E. Mann and A. C. Pierce, editors." Like the Banner, its politics are republican.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE BENNINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was formed and organized at a meeting held at the town-house in Shaftsbury, Feb. 12, 1848, the Hon. John H. Olin being the first president, and Samuel Ames, secretary, both of Shaftsbury.

The Society has held regular fairs in September of each year ever since, which have generally been well attended, and have to some extent excited an interest in agriculture, fruit-growing, ladies' work, and the mechanic arts, and promoted the general objects of the association.

The successive presidents of the society have been Nathan Burton, John S. Pettibone, Charles

Hicks, Myron Clark, Paul M. Henry, Major Hawley, and Robert Ames.

The present officers of the Society are Robert Ames, Manchester, President; Henry B. Kent, Dorset, Hiram Cole, Shaftsbury, Vice-Presidents; Norman Bottum, Shaftsbury, Treasurer; J. B. Hollister, Manchester, Secretary. Addresses at the annual fairs were delivered by Prof. James Meacham, of Middlebury College, in 1848; by Hon. L. Chandler Ball, of Hoosic, N. Y., in 1852; Daniel Roberts, Jr., of Manchester, in 1849; and Charles M. Bliss, of Woodford, in 1860; and perhaps by others at other times.

The usefulness of the Society has probably been somewhat retarded by the want of a permanent place and suitable erections for holding the annual fairs and exhibitions. This obstacle was removed in 1860, when suitable grounds were inclosed and fitted up for use at North Bennington, where the fair was held in September of that year, under circumstances promising complete success.

In 1820, an attempt was made to organize and put in operation a county agricultural society, and it appears from the Bennington Gazette that at a meeting held at Arlington, Feb. 5, 1821, Richard Skinner, then Governor of the State, was chosen president, and Abel Aylesworth, Jr., secretary; that other officers, including a prudential committee, were elected, and that, at a subsequent meeting of the committee, premiums were offered. No account of an annual fair, or exhibition, or any award of premiums is found. If a meeting of the kind was held, it was probably unsuccessful, as the society does not appear to have been in existence the succeeding year.

In 1822, a pretended effort to improve the breed of horses, "trials of speed," over a course prepared at Bennington, principally by persons from abroad, seems to have been substituted for an agricultural fair. The races came off the 24th, 25th, and 26th of Sept. 1822, exciting great interest, and collecting together from abroad immense numbers of people, to the pecuniary advantage of a few individuals, and to the great detriment of the body of the community. All the immoralities of the worst part of city life seemed to be at once introduced into the town, and the races were felt to be such an intolerable nuisance that petitions, numerous signed, were forwarded to the General Assembly, producing the law of that year, prohibiting, under very severe penalties, all horse-racing for the future. It may be worth consideration, whether "trotting matches" are not allowed to occupy too prominent a place in our county fairs throughout the State; whether the advantage of making *fast horses* is not more than counterbalanced by their tendency to make *fast young men*; and whether the interest which they excite is not likely to occasion the neglect of other matters connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts, which are really of much more importance.





## MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

FROM AN ENGLISH GEOGRAPHY IN 1808.  
—We find Bennington, according to an English geographer, whose work was published in 1808, the capital of the following State:—

"The State of Vermont is a vast country, situated east of New Hampshire, south of Massachusetts, and west of New York. It is one hundred and fifty-five miles in length, and sixty in breadth. The capital of the State is Bennington.

"The Allens are the chiefs, or head men, of the country. It is governed by its own laws, independent of Congress and the States. Hitherto, it has been an object of contention between the States of New York and New Hampshire. The people had for a long time no other name than Green Mountain Boys, which they Gallicized into Vermont, and afterwards corrupted into the easier pronunciation of Vermont."

## BAPTIST STATISTICS.

From the National Baptist Register, printed at Hanover, N. H., April 29, 1796, preface signed Meredith Association, found in the library of Rev. B. D. Ames, Methodist Clergyman of Brandon, we transcribe the following Baptist statistics for Bennington County, in the years 1794 and 1795.

## RHODE ISLAND GENERAL MEETING.

County of Bennington. Third Church vacant, 20 members.

## VERMONT ASSOCIATION.

Bennington County. Manchester Church, Beulah Kelley pastor (an itinerant and member of Stillwater Church, N. Y.), 80 members; Benjamin Vaughan candidate.

## SHAFTESBURY ASSOCIATION.

Pownal First Church, Caleb Nichols, pastor; 165 members; Francis Bennet, candidate. — Shaftsbury First Church, Ephraim Downer, pastor; 24 members. Shaftsbury Second Church, vacant; 45 members. Shaftsbury Fourth Church, Caleb Blood, pastor; 160 members. 19 churches belonging to this Association, in 7 different Counties in New York State, and 11 churches in the Counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, Mass. Total number of members in this Association, 3,071. Calvinistic, Close Communion, Seventh-Day Baptists, Non-Associate Churches—Pownal second Church, 33 members.

From the above it will be seen that the old Shaftsbury churches were not without honor, giving, as they did, the name to an Association that stretched over into New York, and down into Massachusetts so far as to embrace 9 Counties, and 30 churches outside of Vermont.

## BENNINGTON SCENERY IN "GEOLOGICAL REPORTS."

Hitchcock's and Hager's Geological Reports, which, by the way, is not only a work of much

scientific value, but much pictorial interest, also has some fine views of Bennington scenery, among which are views of Dorset (or Aeolus) mountain, in Dorset, and Mount Equinox, in Manchester. Manchester, indeed, is particularly noticed; first, the artificial lake, or trout-pond, covering an area of 10 acres, belonging to the handsome grounds of the Equinox House,—the fashionable and charming resort of numerous city visitors. This lake is a beautiful sheet of clear water, with a well-sanded bottom, and fenced by an iron network that effectually prevents all escape of the ample stockage of trout furnished for the amusement of visitors at the house.

The merry angling to-day has not, however, the tithe of the attraction of a natural curiosity somewhat over a mile away. The great "Rocking Stone" of 35 tons' weight (weighed by Hager, with instruments), newly discovered. Mr. Hager tells us no one in town but a rather eccentric lad had ever observed this curiosity. He, learning Mr. H. was in town, and the object of his visit, told of a large rock of which he knew, which rocked whenever the wind blew, and directed Mr. H. and his party to the spot, and Mr. H. had its photograph taken for the "Reports." Let us go up while they are taking the picture; unobserved we step in by the side of the photographer (we ought to have his name likewise). At first, we only see the great rough rock keeping exact poise, oscillating slowly back and forth; anon figures of men steal in. There is Mr. Orvis, standing upon its top; at its foot, on the left, Hager, and a son of Dr. Spring, of New York, on the right. Mr. Orvis, the enterprising proprietor of the Equinox House, stands upon the apex of the rock, very erect. It is a good day for him, who so well understands how to tax the beauties and wonders of surrounding nature for self-recompense, and give back rich and rare enjoyments for his guests. He already, in prospective, evidently discerns the student from many lands, and lovers of the curious generally, fresh from a delectable breakfast at the house, going up in crowds to see the "Orvis Rock." But our Geologist, Hager, stands in scientific survey—reaching out one hand—"We have found you!" "We have you!" "You belong to Vermont Geology now!" "*See, I can move it with but the touch of my finger!*" Spring cannot claim quite the self, town, or State appropriation. He stands considering the wonder which has rocked in the cradle of the winds, and literally trembled with every morning and evening breeze for centuries, abstractly calculating, perhaps, the nicety of its poise, the hidden axis upon which it turns. The picture is finished and complete; remarkable for full, clear delineation,—the hill-side around, the form and position of the rock, the very mosses developed thereon, even the leaves upon the trees, and features of the men, brought out with life-like fidelity.





Ah, Mr. Orvis, we who get a peep into the geological book, need scarce take a journey to Manchester for a sight of your curious "rocking-stone."

**LONG RESIDENCE.**—John C. Richardson, who lately deceased in Manchester, had resided in that town 80 years, arriving on an open sled in the winter of 1780. He was nearly 85 years old at the time of his death. It is seldom we hear of so continued a residence in one place.—*Bennington Banner*.

The teachers of Bennington county presented a beautiful silver goblet to Mr. J. S. Adams, Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, as a testimonial of the high regard with which they received his lectures before the Institute of that place during the past winter.—*Bennington Banner*.

### QUERIES.

There is a report that Haswell, the first Bennington printer, issued in his paper at one time a notice that he would insert the name of the girl in his paper, and the number of knots she might spin, who could spin the most yarn between "sun and sun." Says the rumor that comes to us: A girl in Arlington won the race, and the printer afterwards married the Arlington spinner. Is the anecdote authentic? H. A.

[Where can a fair specimen of Haswell's poetry be obtained?—E.D.]

I have heard an anecdote of Ethan Allen and the Falls of Bolton that I much wish for, but cannot recall. Can any reader of the Quarterly furnish it through that channel? H. M.

Where can a copy of Thomas Green Fessenden's "Ladies' Monitor" be found? H. M.

### GENERAL ITEMS.

#### CORRECTIONS RECEIVED FOR ADDISON COUNTY, No. 1.

FROM HON. J. S. STRONG.

Page 4, 2d col. line 18, for "*Massachusetts*," read *Manchester*.

Page 5, 2d col., line 4, read, (the settlers) fled in earnest.

FROM HON. SAMUEL SWIFT, OF MIDDLEBURY.

"1761. 68 shares were not granted to 62 grantees. Better to say, 'The township was divided into 68 shares; for the grantees, 62.'"

1773. This may be sufficient for a history so much abridged; but James Owen, Samuel Bentley, Jona. Chipman, and Eleazar Slasson commenced clearing, preparatory to a settlement.

1774. Samuel Bentley should be mentioned as a settler, unless mentioned the year before.

Bill Thayer also settled this year. Philip Foot, and Eber Evarts, settled in 1775.

1778. The only event mentioned under this date, which took place that year, was "the general destruction of property, and capture of prisoners along the borders of the lakes." The retreat of the settlers from the county, when they buried their effects, and hastily fled, was in 1776 or 1777, (a mooted question,) the latter part of June or fore part of July. The log schoolhouse was built, and the first school was kept by Miss Keep (not Heep) before the retreat. The statement of Olive Torrance was rather carelessly drawn up by Mr. Battell, as I imagine, but I could not correct, nor could he. There are some apparent inconsistencies. But if two-year-old children are "infants," I do not see the inconsistency mentioned in your note. Torrance and Bentley came in 1774, and each might have had children two years old, Bentley's being born first. But the inconsistency is, that there was only one infant on board, and Mrs. Bentley had one and Mrs. Torrance another,—unless Mrs. Torrance carried Mrs. Bentley's when met. There is another inconsistency in Mrs. Torrance's statement, as to dates, which does not appear in your abridgment.

On page 52, 2d line from bottom, for "Dr. Smith" read "Dr. Swift."

On page 53, 7th line from top, for "1796" for date of 2d jail, read "1811."

On the same page, 14th line from top, instead of "John Seymour built the first store in the place this year," read, "About the year 1793, Jabez Rogers, Jr. built the first store in this place." I have no correct date of the time of the building. The land was purchased for the store in 1789, but I had understood that Rogers built it, and he came in 1793.

On page 52, under date 1788, instead of "Judge Painter put in operation the first gristmill," read, "In 1785, Daniel Poor put in operation the first gristmill on the west side of the creek, and Judge Painter another on the east side in 1788."

On page 53, under date of 1811, for "36 or 38 cents per yard," read "6 or 8 cents per yard."

On the same page, under date 1808, instead of "upon a rock projecting over the creek about 30 feet from the falls below," read, "on a rock projecting into the creek about 30 feet up stream from the falls."

On page 52, under date of 1786, instead of "the village was organized," read, "the town was organized."

On page 54, date 1859, relating to the villages, instead of "district" read "county,"—that is, Addison County.

On page 55, in relation to Prof. Adams, instead of "India," read "West Indies," where he spent one winter.

On 56th page, 2d column, for organization of



Congregational Church, read 1790 instead of 1789.

In the biography of Judge Painter, on page 58, toward the close, instead "of the *village* he was one of the original trustees," read "college," instead of "village."

On page 53, last paragraph, the statement is so indefinite that I would alter as follows: "In April, 1814, during the war of 1812, Col. Sumner, under an order from the Governor, called out his regiment, of which three companies belonged to Middlebury, to protect the fleet, which Commodore McDonough was then preparing in the creek at Vergennes." "Early in September of that year, the report was circulated that the British had invaded our territory, and were approaching Plattsburgh, which produced a general rally through this State," instead of the first sentence, and "Sept, 6th or 9th, 1814," in the 2d. In the next paragraph, instead of "Gen. Warren, during the war, rose to the rank of major," "In selecting the officers to govern the volunteers in the battle of 11th September, Gen. Warren was chosen to act as major." He was not in the war, except at the Plattsburgh battle. He occupied a higher rank than major in the militia before that time.

On page 52, instead of the date "1784 or 1785," read "1774 or 1775."

In the history of the Congregational Society, which I had not before looked at, I see you call the name of the first settled minister, Barctt, the name is Barrett. The histories of the other societies I have not looked at. The facts and dates I am not so familiar with.

Respectfully yours,  
SAML SWIFT.

FROM P. BATTELL, ESQ., OF MIDDLEBURY,  
A. CO. HIS. SOC. SECRETARY.

"Some slight errors exist, I believe, in the print of No. 1. I recollect *Bridley* should be *Gridley*. This change of your G. occurs probably more than once more.

In the song on Mr. Barber, in the Salisbury sketch, "blow," as it occurs in the second verse given, should read "glow." In the notice of him, the name of his wife should be not "Nancy," but Lucy.

In the cemetery article, also, "mountain-head," not "mountain."

Middlebury sketch. A comma only should occur after "the voices of the virtues of friends they are," and the next word should begin with a small H.; after "soul" another comma should be inserted. After "reform," a few sentences below, the pause should be a period.

Mr. Gridley's name occurs on page 57. On page 50, "*Heep*" should be "*Keep*" for the first school-mistress. The date heading this paragraph should be 1777. As to Miss Keep and the flight, Miss Torrance describes, on Burgoyne's invasion.

The taking of prisoners by Indians and Tories, all along shore, occurred in 1778. To make the statements tally with fact, the date being altered, the second sentence might commence. Perhaps the change of date is enough.

FROM REV. BERNICE D. AMES, OF BRANDON.

"I will give a few corrections of the Addison No. of the Quarterly. If they are too late for the second No., please put them on file for some subsequent No.

Errors pointed out by my father, A. Ames, a native of Shoreham. "The first is the allusion made to Jonathan Willson, improperly spelled Williston. He was not a prominent man, nor did he ever hold any office higher than surveyor of highways. William Willson, brother of Jonathan, was a more prominent man, and he attained, in early manhood, the honor of being selectman. Dr. John Wilson, of another family. Ebenezer Atwood I knew well, but never knew any Amos Atwood. Benjamin Healey, not Harly. Jonas and Leonard Marsh, Richard Carrique, not Carrigue, and Timothy, not Thomas Goodale.

For my own errata, the most important is concerning the religion of \* Gov. Henry Olin. I have investigated the subject thoroughly, and cannot find the slightest proof that he was ever a Methodist, but much that he died as he lived, an unconverted man, if not an infidel. If you look at Weeks again, you will see that he does not say that Gov. O. was a Methodist, though he might lead a stranger to infer that he was, as he did you.

I add a few minor corrections.

On page 44, read John G. Perry for John L. Perry.

On page 57, for Cyprian H. *Bridley* read Cyprian H. *Gridley*, in two places.

On page 67, for Rev. H. H. Stowell, read Rev. A. H. Stowell.

On page 67, for Stephen Hights, read S. Haight.

On page 81, for 81, the age of Dr. Asa Post, read 91.

On page 65, for J. P. Hewley Henshaw, read J. P. *Keceley* Henshaw.

On page 115, for Stanstead read Stanstead.

FROM JAMES EDMUNDS, OF HAMILTON, N. Y.

"I have lately seen the Addison County No. of your magazine. I find in it notices of Stephen Olin (my father's cousin-german), and of his father, Henry Olin, the son of *Justin* (not "*Justice*") Olin and Sarah *Dwinelle* (not *Dwinell*). I am much pleased with the notices, and in fact with your plan for a magazine."

\*[Not "Governor Henry Olin," but *Lieutenant-Governor* Henry Olin, we believe.—Ed.]





FROM A REVIEW OR CRITICISM PUBLISHED  
IN THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER BY REV.  
BENJAMIN LARRABEE, OF COLUMBUS, MISS.

The plan of the Gazetteer is quite unique, and has very decided merits. While from its very nature it is necessarily wanting in the dignity, the fulness, the unity, the chronological order, the connection of parts, the systematic development and completeness of a full-fledged history, it undoubtedly has many other valuable characteristics which entitle it to be called, what the editress has seen fit to designate it, a "Historical Magazine."

One of the most striking features of the work is the great number and variety of contributors to its pages. Not only has each town its own separate historian, but, in the brief biographical notices, many other ready pens are brought into service. The number is still further increased by the fact that the historical sketches of the different churches are generally furnished by their own members. To complete and enrich the whole, choice selections are made from the literary productions of the most gifted sons and daughters of each town. These often possess great merit, and would be worthy of a place in any encyclopædia of English literature.

The division of labor effected by this plan of the Gazetteer, is an important point. Each contribution is restricted to a definite and limited field of investigation and remark. If only men of fair talents, good information, and unflinching fidelity to their trust, be selected for this service, they can produce a particular history of the several towns of Vermont, of much greater value to its own citizens and their posterity, than could be written by any one man, however industrious and able.

To the future historian of our State, it will be, if faithfully and well done, an inestimable treasure. Every man in the State should subscribe for it, and be ready to aid the editress in rendering it a perfect production of the kind.

There is, however, one very serious blemish for which the publisher, or some one else, is culpable. . . . In the brief history of Shoreham there are no less than *seventeen* errors in the orthography of proper names.\* . . . In a

[\*The history of Shoreham is a digest of the manuscript history of Rev. Mr. Goodhue, for some 23 years a resident of the town, but now located in Wisconsin. We found at Shoreham a valuable and interesting accumulation of facts, but not a work ready for press, and too much in detail for our purpose. Upon application to the authorities of the town, they kindly consented to our taking, or employing any suitable individual to take, a digest of the same for our work. By advice there, we engaged a clergyman in the village to prepare the same; and depended with all good confidence upon this engagement until after our work was in press. At length compelled to revisit Shoreham, in order to obtain their historic chapter, we went by cars from our Windsor County home to Middlebury, and

town like Shoreham, which, according to this same history, is "noted for superior horses," it could not take a friend of the publisher many horses to get all the needed information . . .

But I have said much more on this point than I intended. My main object was to call attention to the publication, as one happily conceived and worthily begun. To a son or daughter of Vermont, it is a most grateful offering, presenting, as it does, in the framing of early and memorable history scenes, so many lively portraits of our older sires. To me it was peculiarly welcome. After long absence in a distant region, absorbed, meanwhile, in questions of personal, family, and social interest, and well-nigh buried in the rubbish of life's imperfect results, I had escaped for awhile, and, after eight or ten days of locomotive noise and dust, came steaming down upon the fair, familiar surface of Lake Champlain. Passing by Mt. Independence on my right, Mt. Defiance on my left, and, a little further on, the fortress of old Ticanderoga, whose crumbling battlements and nearly diminishing walls so aptly symbolize the fate of every man's and every people's name and deeds, my memory began to stir about in corners but dreamily lighted, and to open windows whose shutters had long been closed. The associations of boyhood come trooping by, but time had thinned their ranks, and broken the links that bound them together. I looked out upon the Green Mountains, whose uneven profile had seemed to my infant eyes the limit of creation: and upon the sloping landscape, varied by glistening steeple, waving grain, full-leaved woods, and, more refreshing than all to one from near the tropics, the dark, cool green of pasture and meadow. Dear old Vermont! How kindly and invitingly, as we neared the shore, did she seem to reach out to me my own loved Larrabee's Point, where "long, long ago," in amphibious pastime, I fished and rowed, and waded and swam, and skated, by turns. Quickly avail-

from thence, one severely cold, stormy winter day, by stage, out yet 12 miles distant to Shoreham. As the stage went and came but semi-weekly, and we did not happen to have the offer of any of those "superior horses" to which our reviewer facetiously alludes to convey us back to M. in case we missed the stage day, and moreover, as this extra travelling fee consumed a \$5.00 beside our expense of keeping there, and we happened at this time to be rather short, both in time and the purse, it seemed rather expedient, upon the whole, that we should make our condensation and copy with all possible dispatch, and so as to meet the stage day. However, we carefully read the whole Mss., and believe we gave a fair summary of every item of interest. To us, many of the proper names were not legible, but in all cases of doubt we referred to Shoreham authority present, and presume we got them mostly correct; but still, unfortunately for this chapter, our printers neglected to send us revised proofs, and put the work into stereotype with several what we know to be typographical errors uncorrected. Thus we have "Lemon Falls" for "Lemon Fair," &c — Ed.]





ing myself of this proffered hospitality, I landed; and, feeding as I went upon thronging reminiscences, took my way up the familiar road to the old home. There there was a greeting, an embrace, and a swelling up of tears of joy. Father and mother were yet alive, and a long absent son returned. Quick were the interchanges of personal history, and careful the scrutinizing into each other's faces. But conversation gradually subsided into reflection, and reflection into sleep.

The days sped on, and the visit continued. Many pleasant memories had been revived, and enjoyed afresh. But how thickly the dust of years had settled upon the olden time. The wrinkled Revolutionary faces that I used to meet in childhood had disappeared. The stories that the gray-haired men were accustomed to tell of Allen, Putman, Warner, Smith, Moore, and other heroes of the cradle-days of Green Mountain independence, were too dim to be recalled. The contents of my father's memory, and the records of all the family Bibles in the neighborhood, left me in sorry deficiencies in names, as well as the incidents and characters, of early Vermont history. I turned to look for old books and papers, and, while searching, a gentlemanly and intelligent clergyman came into my father's parlor, and exhibited to me a copy of the work under review. He was agent for it. After a momentary glance at its contents, I subscribed. It saved me all further search. It brought me face to face with the period and the people that were about to be lost altogether from my mind.

Whoever has been long absent from his native Green Mountain State, will need, upon his return, no better reminiscence than the Vermont Historical Magazine.

#### RECOGNITIONS.

##### HISTORIC ROOMS, CHICAGO,

August 27, 1860.

TO MISS A. MARIA HEMENWAY.

MADAM: In this Society's behalf, I have the honor to return you their grateful acknowledgments for the "*Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer*," No. 1, July 4, 1860, obligingly transmitted for this Society's collections.

Dr. James, of Iowa, had been so kind to forward to me recently a notice of your valuable publication, in a newspaper, which has rendered the brief inspection I have been able to give very gratifying and satisfactory. The conception of such a work is peculiarly felicitous; and should it be carried out conformably to its apparent design, it will constitute a most valuable addition to our historical literature, and be especially honorable to the State of Vermont. That it should be edited by a lady will enhance much its interest. The State of Vermont has,

in many particulars, won an honored-place in the constellation of our great Federal Republic, and well merits to be better known in the details of its local history you are so successfully collecting.

Will you please permit me to add that it will give me much pleasure to require your kind attention, by the return of any documents of the West which may possess any interest to you.

With my personal thanks for the favor you have done us, and the best wishes for the success of your deserving enterprise,

I am very respectfully, Madam,

Your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM BARRY, Sec'y.

WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA,

December 14, 1860.

DEAR MISS HEMENWAY: A friend in this place has recently indulged me with the privilege of perusing *number one* of your valuable historical magazine, entitled the "*Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer*." The subjects treated of in that periodical are so exactly to my taste that I sympathize entirely with your pursuits; and, although I am now an aged man, (in my 79th year,) and cannot expect more than a very brief opportunity for profiting by your literary labors, I have concluded to subscribe for the *Gazetteer* for the ensuing year, and herewith inclose a gold dollar, which I understand to be the price of the year's subscription.

It is exceedingly gratifying to me to witness such a production by a lady of the *Green Mountains*,—a region where the Star of Republican Freedom never sets,—and although I never saw, and can never expect to see, your gallant State, I do, nevertheless, cherish in my Pennsylvania home, a profound regard for all that belongs to *Vermont*, and to her romantic history. More than forty years ago I had the honor, as a member of Congress, to know the Vermonters then in that body. They may all, perhaps, have passed away, but I shall ever recollect, with unfeigned pleasure and pride, their sterling integrity as men and as patriots.

You will have the goodness, I trust, to ascribe the freedom of these passing remarks to the characteristic garrulity of age, and to believe me, very respectfully, your most obed't,

WM. DARLINGTON.

MISS ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY,  
Ludlow, Vermont.

FROM DR. EDWIN JAMES, OF BURLINGTON,  
IOWA.

Is Vermont such a beauty spot? or has it passed through the hands of a skilful landress? Remember, . . . making history is solemn work; we should do it as unto God. . . .



NAMES, AGES, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE  
REGIMENTAL BAND, SECOND REG'T VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,

RECRUITED AT BENNINGTON BY F. M. CROSSETT, IN SERVICE AT WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1861.

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.
F. M. Crossett, <i>Captain</i> .....	27	Bennington.	Monroe, Gordon.....	25	Cohoes.
Abel, D. O.....	21	Hoosic Falls.	Marsh, George.....	23	Bennington.
Cotton, W. H.....	24	Hoosic Falls.	Marsh, Chauncey.....	22	Hoosic Falls.
Childs, B. F.....	18	Wilmington.	Norton, Edward 2d.....	23	Bennington.
Chapman, J. D.....	19	Hoosic Falls.	Peters, M. V.....	23	Hoosic Falls.
Cross, D. H.....	25	Bennington.	Phelps, Wm.....	27	Hoosic Falls.
Fiske, George.....	23	Hoosic Falls.	Pufler, W. W.....	24	Bennington.
Foster, Gustavus.....	22	Jacksonville.	Pufler, Norman.....	15	Bennington.
Holbrook, R. C.....	24	Jacksonville.	Shaw, W. D.....	22	Hoosic Falls.
Hutchins, T. A.....	27	Bennington.	White, Charles.....	23	Hoosic Falls.
Kehoe, John.....	30	Bennington.	Warren, C. H.....	22	Jacksonville.
Lottridge, J. H.....	20	Hoosic Falls.	Price, Jack, <i>Servant</i> .....	20	Bennington.
Moon, Richard.....	33	Bennington.			

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the members of the Regimental Band, 2d Reg't Vermont V. M.

The letter *M* opposite a name signifies married. The letter *S*, single. F. M. CROSSETT, CAPT.

NAMES, AGES, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MEMBERS OF  
COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,  
IN SERVICE AT WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 1, 1861.

OFFICERS.

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.
<b>CAPTAIN.</b>		
James H. Walbridge.....	34	Bennington.
<b>LIEUTENANTS.</b>		
1st Newton Stone.....	23	Bennington.
2d Wm. H. Cady.....	24	Bennington.
<b>SERGEANTS.</b>		
1st Ed. W. Appleton.....	23	Bennington.
2d Charles M. Bliss.....	24	Woodford.
3d Eugene O. Cole.....	27	Shaftsbury.
4th John P. Harwood.....	27	Bennington.
5th Otis V. Estes.....	25	Bennington.
<b>CORPORALS.</b>		
1st Augustus J. Robbins.....	21	Grafton.

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.
2d John M. Reay.....	19	Bennington.
3d Giles J. Burgess.....	20	Bennington.
4th Warren M. Wyman.....	20	Manchester.
5th Jas. A. N. Williams.....	22	Bennington.
6th William Secor.....	21	Bennington.
7th Edwin R. Welch.....	25	Pownal.
8th William E. Murphy.....	23	Bennington.

DRUMMER.

Lucius Norton.....	24	Bennington.
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FIFER.

Horace Gates.....	21	Shaftsbury.
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WAGONER.

Alfred Ladd.....	42	Dorset.
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PRIVATES.

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.
Alsop, Joseph.....	35	Bennington.
Burrows, Waldo.....	19	Dorset.
Benjamin, George W.....	21	Woodford.
Blake, Frederick H.....	24	Bennington.
Bond, William H.....	21	Danby.
Bradford, Nelson C.....	23	Bennington.
Brown, Amos J.....	18	Stamford.
Bryant, Berton B.....	21	Readsboro.
Carpenter, Lucius.....	18	Winooski.
Dempsey, Thomas.....	21	Bennington.
Downs, Andrew J.....	21	Bennington.
Draper, Jerome.....	24	Shaftsbury.
Dunn, Charles.....	24	Bennington.
Dunn, Myron.....	25	Shaftsbury.
Edwards, Abiather P.....	20	Whitingham.
Ferguson, Myron S.....	20	Bennington.
Fox, John B.....	19	Shaftsbury.
Gage, William C.....	18	Bennington.
Gilmore, Joseph L.....	20	Bennington.
Goldsmith, Fletcher B.....	22	Dorset.
Goldsmith, Orsamus B.....	20	Pownal.
Goodenough, Alonzo.....	22	Readsboro.
Grace, Edward.....	27	Bennington.
Griffin, Edward.....	23	Bennington.
Harrington, Hiram H.....	23	Dorset.
Harris, Charles C.....	20	Bennington.
Harris, Henry.....	19	Bennington.
Harwood, H. Martin.....	22	Bennington.
Hathaway, Thomas S.....	28	Bennington.
Hicks, James.....	25	Manchester.
Hill, Charles H.....	21	Manchester.
Hill, Horace S.....	20	Dorset.

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.
Holbrook, Selah H.....	20	Whitingham.
Holden, Henry.....	22	Bennington.
Holden, Orrin A.....	32	Bennington.
Hurlbut, Jeremiah.....	23	Bennington.
Hurley, Cornelius.....	18	Bennington.
Kelley, Charles.....	24	Bennington.
Mattison, Alonzo.....	22	Shaftsbury.
Mead, Ezra L.....	21	Underhill.
Morrison, George.....	21	Sunderland.
Morrissy, Thomas.....	26	Bennington.
Niles, Johnson W.....	25	Pownal.
Norton, Henry D.....	21	Bennington.
Noyes, Andrew J.....	18	Bennington.
Percy, Hiland.....	18	Bennington.
Powers, John.....	32	Shaftsbury.
Robinson, James L.....	22	Dorset.
Sanborn, Melvin W.....	18	Bennington.
Sears, William H.....	20	Bennington.
Shippee, James H.....	22	Wilmington.
Smith, Chandler F.....	21	Bennington.
Smith, Francis E.....	21	Bennington.
Stafford, Albert.....	25	Pownal.
Stone, Pratt.....	26	Readsboro.
Taylor, Frank L.....	18	Essex.
Towsley, Leander M.....	22	Shaftsbury.
Towsley, Linus M.....	18	Bennington.
Tracy, Nathan J.....	27	Sunderland.
Tyler, George E.....	22	Readsboro.
Westcott, Solomon H.....	33	Manchester.
Wilcox, Jabez F.....	38	Pownal.
Wood, Louis.....	26	Readsboro.
Wyman, Abel T.....	23	Dorset.

Early in May, 1861, James H. Walbridge was appointed recruiting officer, and he enlisted a full Company of Volunteers for three years, who were mustered into the service of the State the 14th of that month—being the first Company of three years' men raised in the State. From this Company, Sergeant Guilford S. Ladd, of Bennington, was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, and consequently his name does not appear in the above list of the Company.

NOTE. Capt. Walbridge is great-grandson of Gen. Ebenezer Walbridge, who served as Adjutant in the Battle of Bennington, and of whom a biographical sketch is given at page 172.

The letter *S* is placed opposite the names of those men who are unmarried. The letter *F* is placed opposite the names of those who have families.





# NAMES AND RESIDENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ZOUAVE COMPANY, BEING CO. A, FOURTH REG'T VT. VOLUNTEERS,

NOW (OCTOBER, 1861,) AT WASHINGTON,

Recruited at Bennington, by John E. Pratt, August, 1861.

## OFFICERS.

### CAPTAIN.

John E. Pratt, *Bennington.*

### LIEUTENANTS.

1st — A. K. Parsons, *Bennington.*  
2d — G. H. Burton, “

### SERGEANTS.

1st — Fred. C. Rogers, *Bennington.*  
2d — William A. Comar, “  
3d — Frederick Godfrey, “  
4th — Addison Grover, *Woodford.*  
5th — William B. Barber, *Pownal.*

### CORPORALS.

1st — A. W. Warren, *Bennington.*  
2d — Felix G. Cole, *Shaftsbury.*  
3d — Elinus D. Adams, *Bennington.*  
4th — Howard C. Chapin, *Readsborough.*  
5th — David E. Downer, *Shaftsbury.*  
6th — William Cass, *Bennington.*  
7th — Jacob L. Cook, *Wallingford.*  
8th — William H. Leaver, *Bennington.*

### DRUMMER.

Nelson Wilcox, *Bennington.*

## PRIVATES.

### *Bennington.*

Luman S. Churchill,  
Lyman R. Greenslit,  
William Paul,  
George B. Godfrey,  
James Leyden,  
Joseph Hufnagel,  
Norman M. Wright,  
Philip Keany,  
Anson L. Aldrich,  
Charles Mauld,  
Alonzo Nicholson,  
George H. Parker,  
John M. Digman,  
Richard Richardson,  
Warren H. Crosier,  
George Bahan,  
Michael Martin,  
C. G. Cole,  
Martin Atwood,  
Henry Jepson,  
Patrick O'Conner,  
A. B. Hill,  
George Bracey,  
John H. Minot,  
Silas Newman,  
Charles D. Danforth,  
Charles Rising,  
Lonson B. Shaw,  
O. S. Comar,  
Horace C. Henry,

### Marshall Clapp.

### *Shaftsbury.*

Edward Rice,  
George A. Turner,  
Ira Cary,  
Clark Bartlett,  
John Bartlett,  
Alfred Bump,  
George Bartlett,  
Calvin H. Harrington,  
Edan H. Knapp,  
Darius Mclington,  
Lewis Knapp,  
Nathan B. Carpenter,  
Benjamin Cary.

### *Woodford.*

Adoniram McLenathan,  
George W. Bickford,  
John H. Evans,  
Henry Loveland,  
Lyman H. Bolls,  
William W. Kendall,  
Cornelius W. Cutler,  
Squire A. Mallory.

### *Readsborough.*

Increase B. Whittemore,  
Albert Read,

Philander W. Rice,  
Willard S. Sumner,  
Emery P. Read.

### *Wallingford.*

Elliott A. Bowen,  
Horace H. Wheeler,  
Benjamin A. Patch.

### *Pownal.*

Hiram D. Leonard,  
Joel Jepson.

### *Whitingham.*

Lewis A. Davis,  
Lysander Davis.

### *Danby.*

John S. Palmer.

### *Charlemont, Mass.*

Herbert L. Veber.

### *North Adams, Mass.*

Moses Smith,

### *New Haven, Conn.*

James A. Walker.

**NOTE.** The town of Bennington is true to her Revolutionary reputation, having already (Oct. 3, 1861,) furnished Volunteers for the War, as follows:—

Band of Second Regiment, - - - - -	10
Captain Walbridge's Company A, 2d Regiment, - - - - -	42
Captain Pratt's Company A, 4th Regiment, - - - - -	42
Already enrolled in Col. Platt's Cavalry Regiment, - - - - -	18
Already enrolled in 6th Vermont Regiment, at Shaftsbury, - - - - -	4
Entered Ramsey's and other New York Regiments, - - - - -	6
<b>Making in the whole, - - - - -</b>	<b>122</b>

If the Free States and Territories should raise an equal proportion, according to their population, it would make an army of over half a million of men.

H. H.

